

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C....THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1836.

VOL. II.....NO. 63.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY NATHANIEL O. BLAKE.
TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

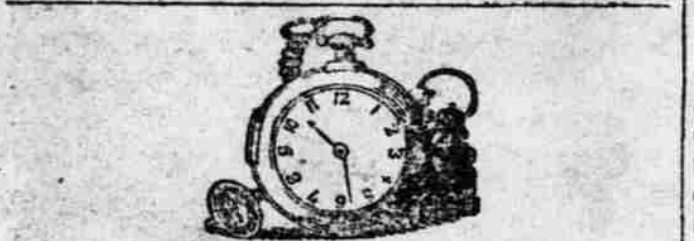
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements will be good enough to mark the number of lines they wish them inserted.

6,000 Dollars for 4 Dollars!

THE 12th CLASS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, for 1835 to be drawn on the popular Terminating Figure System, on Friday the 8th of January, at Oxford, N. C.

PRINCIPAL PRIZES.
1 Prize of \$6,000, is \$6,000
1 Prize of 3,000, is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,000, is 2,000
10 Prizes of 1,000, is 10,000
12 Prizes of 500, is 6,000
15 Prizes of 300, is 4,500
15 Prizes of 200, is 3,000
Besides many of \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$4. Halves 2, Qrs. 1.
A certificate for a package of 10 whole tickets will cost only \$23. Halves and Quarters in the same proportion. To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at
STEVENSON & POINTS' Office, RALEIGH, N. C.



ARCHER TENCH, Watch-Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and the Members of the Legislature, that he has situated himself in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John Primrose, and has fitted it up expressly for this business. He feels thankful for the liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by his constant attention and punctuality. He has just received from the North a fine assortment of **Jewelry and Watches**, consisting of Gold and Silver Patent Levering, plain, English and French Watches; Gold Chains, Keys, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings, together with a variety of other Articles too tedious to mention; which he now invites all to call and examine for themselves. He pledges himself to sell as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere.

He will bestow his attention individually to the Repairing of Watches, and would particularly inform the Members of the General Assembly, that all work confided to him shall be strictly attended to, and warranted to perform well.

Jewelry repaired; and Engraving neatly executed.
Raleigh, Nov. 12th 1835.

REMOVED

Walter J. Ramsay & Co's JEWELRY STORE, is removed from their old stand, to the brick row, two doors south of Turner & Hughes Book Store, where they respectfully invite a call from their customers and the public.

They expect daily their **WINTER SUPPLY**, which, with their present Stock, will be more extensive than ever has been in this market.

They continue to do all repairs to Watches and Clocks, and repair all kinds of Jewelry, at the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of Silver Ware manufactured.

They have just received a splendid **Piano**, which they offer for sale, low for cash, or to punctual customers. Ladies are invited to try them at the store.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1835.

52

BERNARD DUPUY

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has **REMOVED** his Watch, Jewelry, and Fancy Store next door to the Star office, where he has opened, and will farther receive in a few days, a very rich, fashionable and extensive collection of goods in his line; and respectfully invites his friends and the public at large, to come and examine them. He solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him.

Clocks and Watches, of all descriptions, repaired with the usual care. Gold and Silver work manufactured or repaired with neatness and punctuality.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1835.

662

NEW GOODS.

Sidney M. Barbee & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that they have just received and will continue to receive an extensive and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Shirts, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. For proof of the declaration, they merely request that all those persons who are desirous of purchasing Goods, will call and examine for themselves.

Raleigh, Nov. 19.

53.

PRIVATE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of the Ladies School, situated about a mile west of Hillsborough, will be resumed on the second Monday of January. As the number of Pupils is limited, an early application is desirable. Terms for Board and Tuition, including a supply of Books and Stationery, are \$75 per Session of five months.

Music and Painting, taught in the house, by experienced instructors, form an extra charge.

WM. E. ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec. 5, 1835.

702.

La Vallee Female Seminary.

Situated in Halifax County, equidistant 20 miles between the towns of Halifax and Warrenton.

THE Subscriber respectfully notifies the public, that the above named institution opens again on the second Monday in January next.

The Seminary is situated in a healthy location, with all advantages in point of healthy location, ample accommodation of buildings, and instructors of the highest grade. The School will rise still higher in merit and public estimation.

To all acquainted with the very high literary standing of the gentlemen at the head of one of the first Collegiate institutions of our country; of the Lady who is Principal of the Female Seminary in Schenectady, and with the very respectable characters of the Mayor, Judge, City Physician, and Clergymen of that city, nothing more can be added, to show the very (highly) satisfactory qualifications and experience of Mrs. EMMA McELVEY, the lady who is to take charge of the above named institution.

The following branches will be taught in the Seminary: Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, elementary geography, United States history and arithmetic, ancient and modern history, Woodbridge's Universal Geography, including ancient geography—Willard's history of America, Jamieson's Rhetoric, Hedge's Logic, Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Day's Algebra, Farrar's Astronomy, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Chemistry and Botany.

For the above branches, per session of five months.

Latin ditto, \$10 00

French, 7 00

Music on the Piano Forte, 15 00

Music on the Guitar, 10 00

Drawing and painting in water colors, 5 00

Oil colors, 10 00

Mezzotint work and japanning, 10 00

Board, (two-thirds in advance) 30 00

Tippecanoe S. Brownlow.

Halifax County, Dec. 16th, 1835.

The Subscribers being acquainted with the reputation sustained by Mrs. McElvey, as an assistant in the Female Seminary under the care of Miss Sheldon, cheerfully bear testimony to her merits. Her talents and experience combined with much personal worth, would render her services as a Teacher, a very valuable acquisition to any community.

Eliphalet Nott, President.

A. Proudfit, Professor of Languages.

Alonso Potter, Prof. of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy.

B. F. Joslin, Prof. of Natural Philosophy.

John A. Yates, Prof. of Oriental Lit.

Thos. C. Reed, Prof. of Pol. Econ.

J. W. Jackson, Prof. of Mathe's.

C. Averill, Prof. of Chem. and Botany.

Mrs. Emma McElvey has been engaged for several years as an instructress in the institution under my care—and it affords me much pleasure to say, that her character as a teacher, is deservedly high, and that she is well qualified to take charge of a School, and teach in any department she may undertake.

I have perfect confidence in her qualifications, and believe that she is desirous of making herself eminently useful in the institution at La Vallee.

URANIA E. SHELDON, Principal.

Female Seminary, Schenectady.

The Subscribers, acquainted with the reputation of Mrs. McElvey, as an instructress in the Female Literary institution under the superintendence of Miss Sheldon, in the city of Schenectady, and understanding that she is on the eve of her departure for the South, take great pleasure in bearing testimony to her qualifications, as a lady of a finished and accomplished education, and possessing a decision of character, blended with mildness and affability, which has crowned her exertions with flattering success, and gained for herself the warm esteem and attachment of her pupils.

A. L. Linn, Mayor of Schenectady.

S. W. Jones, First Judge of Schenectady Co.

Jacob Van Vechten, Pastor of the Dutch Church.

P. Alexis Proal, Rect. of St. George's Church.

J. Frumvill Backus, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph McGroun, Pastor of First Baptist Church.

J. C. McGuffin, City physician.

Schenectady, Nov. 28, 1835.

363.

Spring Grove Academy.

I have employed Mr. HONORS, of Newbern, to take charge of this Academy, for the ensuing year. He comes highly recommended, as qualified to prepare scholars for the University. Board will be six dollars per month, the tuition fees as heretofore; and the School will commence on Monday, the 18th of January next.

JOHN D. HAWKINS.

Dec. 28th, 1835.

461

Valuable House in Raleigh.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday of Wake County, on the 10th day of the month, that valuable Brick STORE, and LOT, in Raleigh, on Fayetteville street, belonging to the estate of the late John C. Steadman, deceased, and now in the occupancy of Thomas M. Oliver. A credit of one, two, and three years, will be given, on bonds well secured, with interest from date. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

J. J. ROBERTAU, Guardian of the Heirs.

Raleigh, 28th Dec. 1835. to 51

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expecting shortly to remove from Wake County, offers the place at which he now lives for sale. It is about three and a half miles distant East from Raleigh, on the Newbern Road, and has a very comfortable dwelling house, good and commodious out houses, and a fine orchard of well selected fruit trees both Apple and Peach on it. Wake County, N. C. Dec. 28th, 1835.

3163

D. W. STONE.

To Bridge Builders.

THE undersigned commissioners, appointed at the last term of Wake County Court, to let the rebuilding of the Bridge across Fishing Creek, on the Stage road leading from Warrenton to Louisburg, will attend on Monday the 1st of February next, at the bridge, at 11 o'clock, where all persons disposed to undertake, are invited to attend. It is proposed to build the bridge with stone abutments and four stone arches twenty feet apart; with timber of the best material, extending from the one to the other; the dimensions of which will be made known on the day above mentioned.

There is stone in the vicinity, which is believed can be procured at very little cost.

WM. WATSON, WM. G. JONES, DAN'L TURNER, Com'rs.

Wake County, N. C.

December, 1835.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Boston Gazette gives the following abstract of the Report of the Post Master General. We find impracticable to give the Report entire:

Total amount of the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1834, \$2,823,749—total expenditure, 2,910,605—balance against the Department, \$86,855.—Gross revenue for the year ending 30th Nov. 1835, \$2,993,556—total expenditure, 2,757,350—balance in favour of the Department, \$236,206.

In the first part of the year 1835, additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the first of May last, to about \$157,000, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. If finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favour of the Department that year to about \$79,000.

On the 1st of July last the whole debt of the Department was \$1,064,381, viz:—due to Contractors \$792,381; do to Banks 272,000. Amount due the Department, estimated to be good, and cash on hand, \$1,040,681. Balance of debt \$23,700. If the suspended allowances be added, the debt will be \$180,700.

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, (says Mr. Kendall) have been so far examined as to show, satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about 12 per cent. The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts, was about \$30,060. Predicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of ten per cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz:—Gross revenue \$3,292,692; total expenditures, \$2,816,465—leaving a balance in favour of the Department of \$476,227—sufficient to pay off the debt of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to an extension of mail accommodation.

Here is the account Mr. Kendall gives of the Department when he took possession of it. When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances; but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating; that there was a debt of near \$300,000 due to Banks; that the outstanding acceptances of the Treasury exceeded \$390,000; that a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices, for the present calendar year, had been anticipated by drafts discounted in Banks, which they had been instructed to pay at maturity; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount; that to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in banks; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassments in devising ways and means to meet its engagements. At the same time, it was believed on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditure, and that the aggregate of debt was in progress of diminution. In the state of things, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments.

The amount of the old debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of this month was \$467,304; 205,000 of which is due to Banks, and the rest to contractors and others. The Bank debts due in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to \$67,804, were paid in October. The old debts due to contractors are now paid as far as presented, and Mr. Kendall thinks that the Bank debt can all be paid by April next.

Mr. K. states that his experience has confirmed his prior impressions, that the Post Office Department requires re-organization; and he makes many suggestions on the subject. It is worthy of consideration, he says, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, in gradations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents. Such a provision would save almost half the labour now required in the examination of accounts in the Department, and prevent numberless errors.

About a column of the Report is taken up with some sensible remarks in relation to the distribution of abolition publications in the Slave States, by Northern fanatics, through the agency of the Post Office. The Document is altogether a highly satisfactory one, and will gain for Mr. Kendall "troops of friends."—*Bost. Gaz.*

TREASURY REPORT.

We last week gave an abstract of the annual Report of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury; we now give the following remarks of the Secretary, in relation to the surplus in the Treasury, and its disposition:

"It has been shown that the available

balance in the Treasury over all outstanding appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1836, is estimated at about ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules, at more than twenty three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made, and the revenues received in 1836, shall be as large as the estimates and no larger, the net surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will probably, in the course of the ensuing year, become reduced to a sum between six and seven millions. This sum, therefore, would in these events remain on the 1st of January, 1837, as a net surplus, unexpended and unpledged. Consequently, most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, and liberally aid in promoting any constitutional objects, which Congress may deem most expedient."

"An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government, not only virtually without any debts, and without any direct taxation, but with about one-fourth of its whole annual expenses defrayed from sales of its own unincumbered and immense tracts of public lands, and no resort to even indirect taxation necessary, except for the other three-fourths; and the proceeds of that indirect taxation, though largely and freely reduced, yet accumulating so fast as to require further legislation to dispose of, or invest a considerable surplus on hand. Whether this state of enviable prosperity be justly attributable to the form of our Government—to the administration of it—to the character of our people—the physical advantages of our country—or to all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation, and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance. Without dwelling on the primary causes of our fortunate condition, or discussing any secondary ones, such as the great demand and reward in this country for either labour or capital, the more appropriate inquiry, under these novel circumstances, and on an occasion like the present, seems to be to discover the most judicious course to pursue in using this surplus, and in preventing or regulating its accumulation. The balance now on hand, or anticipated, does not differ so much in amount from that at several prior periods, as to require any extraordinary steps, if the same available mode existed, of employing it legally and beneficially, without new legislation. There were three former years in our history, viz: 1815, 1816, and 1817, when our balances on hand, on the first of January each year, were respectively over 13, 22, and 14 millions of dollars, and in 1833, over 11 millions. But these balances were either unavailable for a time, or whenever productive, were soon able to be applied in the discharge of the public debt, and thus to prevent longer and larger accumulations, and to save interest. In that way being reduced from time to time, they at no other period have ever exceeded ten millions, though on four other occasions they have accumulated beyond nine millions. But, happily for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens, imposed in former times; and in the present prosperous state of our finances, it is respectfully submitted, that in order to reduce the present surplus, there might, be first, and judiciously authorized, for purposes not enumerated in any of the estimates, other beneficial expenditures for objects clearly lawful and useful. Not considering it the province of this Department, in an annual report, to enter into minute details in relation to the selection of those objects, the undersigned would merely advert to a few prominent ones, about which no constitutional difficulties interpose such as the erection of suitable and necessary buildings for the use of the General Government, whether in this city or the different States, and the earlier commencement in important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the frontier defences of the country."

Colonel Benton against Monopolies.—While on his way to the seat of the General Government, to renew his efforts in the cause of the People, Col. Benton was invited to partake of a public dinner by a committee from the democratic citizens of Cincinnati. The following is his reply. It breathes the genuine anti-monopoly spirit. Col. Benton discovers no disposition, after belaboring the United States Bank with the club of Hercules, year after year, to quail before the power of State Banks and other monopolies. It is not for the benefit he has been contending.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it is not in my power to accept your most kind and flattering invitation. It would be a source of great pride and gratification to me, to be able to meet our political friends in the way you propose; but circumstances required me to proceed upon my journey, and to postpone to some future time, the pleasure I should enjoy from a general meeting with the Democracy of this most beautiful and flourishing city.

The kind and indulgent terms in which you speak of my public services, cannot be otherwise than grateful to me; but the great work in which we have been engaged, and to which you allude, is not yet accomplished, and much remains to be done.

DECLARATION.

Of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled.

Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, and other military chieftains, have, by force of arms, overthrown the federal

Congress of the United States, before those who oppose "all monopolies," and who advocate "Constitutional rights of the American People," should intermit their exertions or repose from their labors. We have got the upper hand, for the present, of one great monopoly; but the States abound with other monopolies, just as much at war with the rights of the people, as that great one was, and each, in its sphere, capable of inflicting great and pervading injuries upon the real people, who live by their own, and not by other people's labor. Chartered companies, with extensive and extraordinary privileges, are a greater legislative evil. On no point have the powers of legislative bodies been so strangely misunderstood as on this; on no one has so much error and delusion prevailed; on no one is there such need for light among the people, and for united, faithful, vigorous and persevering exertions on the part of those who defended their rights. The judiciary should be the guardian of the people's rights in this case, as well as in others; but judicatures are too often "the slaves of precedent," and refuse to do right because "the precedents" are in favor of wrong. In this case, the remedy is with the people, and their redress must be found in an independent press, in their own votes at elections, and in the perfect subordination of their representatives to their will.

In thanking you gentlemen, for the honor which you have done me, I take the opportunity to congratulate you upon the unprecedented and unexampled prosperity which pervades every part of our country, and less every portion of our community, which so signally disappoints all the vaticinations of woe and misery from President Jackson's administration, and which among a thousand other beneficial effects, is rapidly dispelling the cloud of prejudice which was lately existing against military men upon an equal footing with all other citizens, for the most exalted offices of the country. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

In reply to a similar invitation from the citizens of Pittsburgh, Col. Benton makes the following just and forcible remarks:

"For the prosperity which now pervades and blesses every part of our country, the democracy of the whole Union, have the strongest reasons for self-approbation and self congratulation. It was they who elected and sustained the Patriot President who has been the great leader of all the measures which have broken the despotism of a monied institution, restored the reign of constitutional currency, baffled the execrable designs of Panic and Pressure, and secured to the country a degree of prosperity and of happiness, such as no people in any age of the world, or in any quarter of the globe, ever enjoyed before. Without his lead, and without the support of the Democracy of the Union, my own exertions, which you have been pleased to refer to with so much flattering commendation, instead of being now honored with your approbation and crown, would have been the subject of contemptuous ridicule from the triumphant enemies of your rights and interests."

TEXAS.

From the Texas Republican, Nov. 21.

The election recently held by the Commission for officers of the provisional government, resulted as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Henry Smith, 31 votes,

S. F. Austin, 22 "

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

J. W. Robinson, 52 "

No opposition.

The president declared Henry Smith duly elected Governor and Jas. W. Robinson, Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Houston was elected Major General without opposition.

Branch T. Archer, W. H. Wharton, and Stephen F. Austin, were elected Foreign Commissioners.

Archer, 46 votes,

Wharton, 45 "

Austin, 35 "

A. Houston, 13 "

R. Mills, 11 "

D. G. Burnett, 6 "

The last accounts from the army state that they were encamped within four hundred yards of the walls of San Antonio, waiting the arrival of the large cannon, which is doubtless at this time on its way from Copeno, destined for the camp.

The schooner Flora, arrived on Wednesday last, from New York, with goods to R. Mills & Co.

The Natchez Courier of the 1st inst. says:—"Judging from the immense emigration to Texas within the past month, from this quarter, and from the reports of travellers, who state that hundreds are met upon the road every day, Texas will be able to boast of an army of 10,000 before January."

An arrival from Matamoras, informs us, that Santa Anna had not arrived there Oct. 21. His prospects are very bad—finances low—though \$40,000, escorted by a piece of cannon, had been sent to Cos—provisions high—flour at \$30 a barrel.

DECLARATION.

Of the People of Texas, in General Convention assembled.

Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, and other military chieftains, have, by force of arms, overthrown the federal

the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the Mexican Confederacy, now the good people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights.

SOLENNLY DECLARE,

1st. That they have taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, which were threatened by the encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the republican principles of the federal Constitution of Mexico, of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the Compact of Union, yet, stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, as will take up arms against military despotism.

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities, whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right, during the disorganization of the federal system, and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the Union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican Government, so long as that nation is governed by the Constitution and laws that were formed for the government of the political association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward by donations in land all who volunteer their services, in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

THESE DECLARATIONS we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

MR. VAN BUREN.—The "Sun" propounds to us the following question:

"Whether if elected, Mr. Van Buren will, or will not, sanction any appropriation which may be made by Congress for Internal Improvement?"

Let the "Sun" should take our silence for non-committal, we will so far gratify him as to say that on this subject, Mr. Van Buren cannot be affected by the jesuitical query. As far back as 1825, Mr. Van Buren offered two resolutions in the United States Senate. They contain the following declarations: the first—"that Congress does not possess power to make roads and canals within the respective States;" and the other proposed a select committee to prepare an amendment to the Constitution, "prescribing and defining the power Congress shall have over the subject of internal improvements, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from